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Preparatory Committee for the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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Implementation of article VI and paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament

Report submitted by Malaysia

1. Malaysia reiterates its commitment to pursue its long term goal towards the total elimination of all nuclear weapons and underscore the importance of the multilateral approach towards disarmament.

2. Malaysia signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in 1968 and ratified it in 1970 and remains committed to its obligations under the Treaty.

3. Malaysia signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) on 23 July 1998. Malaysia would continue to urge the 12 remaining 44 countries stipulated in Annex 2 of the Treaty to take the necessary steps to sign/accede/ratify the Treaty. Malaysia is opposed to nuclear tests undertaken by any country. Pending the entry into force of the Treaty, the moratorium on all nuclear tests should continue.

4. Malaysia wishes to reaffirm the inalienable right of the States parties to NPT to engage in research, production and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as enshrined under Article IV of the NPT. Malaysia's nuclear research reactor is operated for peaceful purposes in accordance with the obligations stipulated in Article III, IV and V of the NPT. The Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement signed between Malaysia and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) entered into force in 1972. The reactor is also subject to the IAEA's safeguards under the Agreement between the IAEA and the Governments of Malaysia and the United States of America Concerning the Transfer of a Research Reactor and Enriched Uranium or better known as the Project and Supply Agreement, which was concluded in 1980.

5. Malaysia strongly believes that the search for genuine measures for disarmament, remains a high priority on the international agenda. In this regard, Malaysia had for the eighth

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consecutive year introduced a resolution on the ICJ Advisory Opinion on the legality of the use and threat of nuclear weapons at the 58th Session of the General Assembly, which received overwhelming support from majority of member States. Resolution 58/46 among others, continues to underscore the unanimous decision opinion of the Court that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control.

6. It has always been Malaysia's view that nuclear disarmament should be a matter of highest priority to be dealt with in the Conference on Disarmament. The establishment of an Ad Hoc Committee on Nuclear Disarmament is imperative for the Conference to fulfil its mandate. Malaysia is deeply concerned at the failure of the Conference to agree on a programme of work. As President of the Conference for the period from 16 February – 14 March 2004, Malaysia had exerted maximum efforts in trying to reach consensus on a programme of work. Malaysia and majority of the members of the Conference had voiced their support for the "Five Ambassadors' " proposal (CD/1693) as a good basis to achieve agreement on a programme of work.

7. Malaysia supports the commencement in the Conference on Disarmament of a negotiation on a non-discriminatory, multilateral, internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive devices. In negotiating the Treaty, Malaysia is of the view that a prohibition on future production of the fissile material should go hand in hand with provisions regarding the control and disposal of existing stockpiles.

8. Malaysia hosted a Regional workshop on Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) international cooperation for states from Southeast Asia in Kuala Lumpur from 9 – 11 December 2003. The seminar was jointly organized with the CTBTO.

9. At the regional level, Malaysia continues to work actively with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to strengthen the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ). Malaysia believes that SEANWFZ would create conditions conducive to peace and stability and promotes regional confidence building in the region. In this regard, Malaysia is working closely with the other ASEAN countries to encourage the nuclear weapon States to accede to the SEANWFZ at an early date.

10. Malaysia continues to underscore the importance of achieving the universalisation of NPT. In this context, Malaysia would continue to urge the remaining countries outside the treaty to accede to the treaty promptly.